

imprisonment in the Tombs for not more than 10 days or both.

Anyhow, the ordinance which is the brain child of Alderman McGinnis, of Greenpoint, on New York Creek, Brooklyn, is not a law and probably never will be. Nevertheless, many women became considerably smoked up, as it were, when they read in the morning papers that the police would not allow women to smoke cigarettes in public and that the Mayor had signed an ordinance giving the police power to act.

"I am strongly tempted to light a cigarette and walk down the street smoking it," said Mrs. Anna Pinchot. "In the days of Peter Stuyvesant when he tried to prohibit smoking the people smoked in public and that the Mayor ought to gather and smoke in front of Mayor Hylan's house."

Miss Lucille Pugh, lawyer, and Crystal Raftman, editor and writer, declared the ordinance was unconstitutional anyhow, because it prohibits a woman from doing in public what a man is allowed to do.

Officers of women's clubs and organizations were getting ready to send out notices of meetings of protest when Commissioner Enright discovered that he had committed what the French call a faux pas, which means in American that he had pulled a bone.

CHICAGO ALDERMAN TO TRY TO BAN WOMEN SMOKERS.

CHICAGO, March 28.—An ordinance to prohibit women from smoking in public places has been drafted by Alderman John H. Lyle for presentation to the City Council to-morrow. The Alderman announced to-day. He declared few women smoke, but that those who do set a bad example to the young.

COLLINS DENOUNCED BY CRAIG AS UNABLE TO KEEP AGREEMENT

(Continued From First Page.)

Premier, and his colleagues of the Northern Cabinet who are to take part in the conference.

HELFANT, March 28. (Associated Press).—Several fires broke out in different parts of the city early this morning. A bomb was thrown into a crowd watching the burning of a factory in Unity Street, and three persons were wounded.

Firemen from all the fire stations in Belfast were busy throughout the night combating this new terror of nocturnal incendiary and, although fires were continually breaking out, they were able to save a considerable amount of property.

Among the buildings burned were a store in Ann Street, a flour mill in York Street and a shop in Ke Street, all of which were in the central area.

The jam factory was situated in Unity Street, which is inhabited by large numbers of each faction. E. ch faction accused the other of starting the fire, and it was in the midst of this hubbub that the bomb was thrown.

BUNCRANA, County Donegal, Ireland, March 28.—Irish Provisional Government troops have taken over the police barracks here which were evacuated by the Royal Irish Constabulary. Notices have been posted about town ordering all Orangemen to leave by this evening, on pain of arrest for the recent MacMahon murders in Belfast.

An unsuccessful attempt was made last night to burn Masonic Hall. The windows were smashed and petrol sprinkled about the premises.

DUNDALK, Ireland, March 28. (Associated Press).—In response to the notice posted near the Town Hall yesterday, threatening reprisals for Catholics killed in North Ireland, a group of Protestants met to-day and reaffirmed their abhorrence of all outrages on Catholics.

The Protestants also expressed regret that any section of their fellow townsmen with whom they always had lived on good terms should have had any doubt concerning their views of the outrages.

[A statement contained in the notice posted yesterday read: On and after March 29, for every Catholic man, woman, boy, girl or child murdered or maltreated, so also shall the same quantity of helpers of the systematic murder of our fellow Catholics meet the same fate].

DUBLIN, March 28.—A definite step in the revolt of Irish Republican Army sections, holding barracks for the Provisional Government has taken place in Athlone.

Staff officers of the occupying brigade refused to carry out instructions, subsequently leaving the barracks and taking quarters in a hotel.

CHARLES AND CHILDREN ILL. LISBON, March 28.—Former Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary is seriously ill, according to advices received here to-day from Funchal, Madeira. Three of his children also are ill.

BIRTH OF GIRL GIVES DAD GEMS WORTH \$100,000

OAKLAND, Cal., March 28. James C. Blum Jr., by becoming the father of a girl, has won the right to inherit two necklaces, one of diamonds, the other of pearls, valued together at \$100,000. His mother, Mrs. Rosa Blum, bequeathed them to be his when his wife gave birth to a daughter. Blum, who already had come into possession of the rest of his mother's \$350,000 estate, brought suit last year to get the necklaces because his wife had borne a son. He contended that that was sufficiently close to fulfilling the terms of the will, but the court thought otherwise and dismissed the case.

JURY COMPLETED AT TRIAL OF NURSE ON MURDER CHARGE

Expression "Mining Camp Stuff" Objected to by Miss Stone's Counsel.

ASKS FOR NEW LAWYER.

Two Alienists in Court to Observe Defendant, Who Continues Weeping.

Miss Olivia M. P. Stone, the trained nurse who shot and killed Ellis Guy Kinkaid, a lawyer, in the street in Brooklyn last August and is now on trial for her life before Justice Aspinall in the Supreme Court, will be placed on the stand to tell the story of her relations with Kinkaid, whose common law wife she claims to be.

This announcement was made to-day by her counsel, Edward J. Reilly. It came after Assistant District Attorney Warburton had declared he intended to lay Kinkaid's life bare before the jury. He said he had a letter written by Kinkaid to a man in Newark which related in detail the lawyer's relationship with Miss Stone. The jury box was filled at 12:30 o'clock with the acceptance of Frederick Deyo, woolen goods, of No. 60 Hancock Street, and George B. Beebe, hotel clerk, No. 89 Chestnut Street. There were no challenges and the jury was sworn.

During the noon intermission, Edward J. Reilly, counsel for Miss Stone, confirmed a report that had been current of the court room all morning that his client had expressed a desire for a change of attorneys. Mr. Reilly said:

"She is laboring under the delusion that I, instead of the State, have retained Dr. Cecil MacCoy, the alienist who, she believes is disposed to be unfriendly to her. Her request that she be given another attorney will be submitted to the court."

The jury that will try Miss Stone follows:

No. 1, Charles C. Van Brunt, saw mill owner, No. 815 Putnam Avenue, married.

No. 2, Solomon Newdall, painter, No. 1905 Fulton Street, married.

No. 3, Seth R. Rangford, clerk, No. 853 St. Johns Place, single.

No. 4, Robert J. Lockwood, decorator, No. 28 Cedar Street, married.

No. 5, Frederick L. Deyo, woolen goods, No. 60 Hancock Street, married.

No. 6, John L. Craig, carpenter, No. 1818 Seventy-fifth Street, married.

No. 7, Sidney Livingston, retired, No. 1300 Avenue P, married.

No. 8, William B. Gorman, electrical supplies, No. 345 Lenox Road, married.

No. 9, Conrad H. Boshier, salesman, No. 259 Stanhope Street, single.

No. 10, Benjamin S. Bacon, mechanical engineer, No. 1211 Glenwood Road, married.

No. 11, George B. Beebe, hotel clerk, No. 89 Chestnut Street, married.

No. 12, William J. Houldcroft, a manager, No. 717 Ditmas Avenue, married.

"Mining camp stuff" was the reiterated characterization which Assistant District Attorney Warburton applied to the act of Miss Stone. He used this term in questioning every one of the talesmen to-day to complete the jury.

The repeated use of the words "mining camp stuff" eventually brought Edward J. Reilly, Miss Stone's counsel, to his feet with a protest.

"This 'mining camp stuff' is all nonsense and you know it," he said to the prosecutor.

"Shooting down in cold blood in the street isn't nonsense, and you know that," Mr. Warburton retorted.

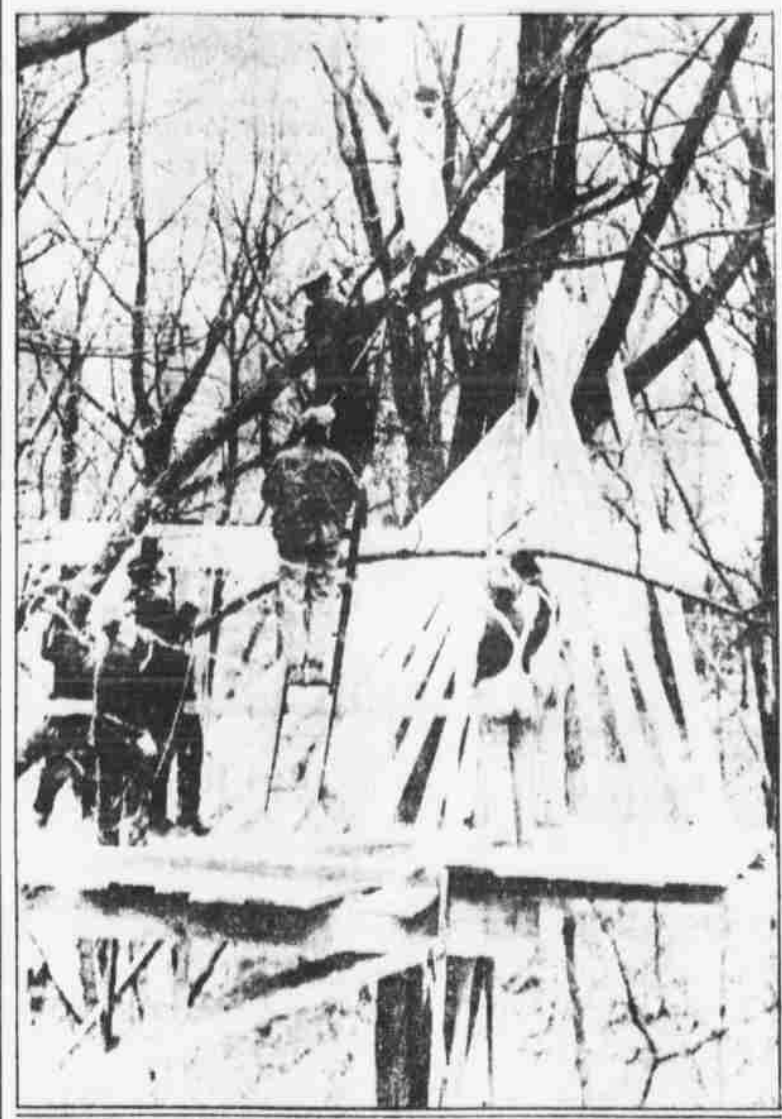
Miss Stone continued to weep at intervals to-day during the examination of talesmen. As yesterday, she propped her face in her left hand and shook with sobs. Mrs. Rose Mappo, the matron, held her hand to comfort her.

The jury box was filled at 11 o'clock, the twelfth juror being William J. Houldcroft, manager, of No. 717 Ditmas Avenue. But the instant he took his seat, Mr. Warburton challenged Nos. 1, 5 and 11 and they left the box. In anticipation of further challenges, fifty new talesmen were brought into court.

Two alienists appeared in the court room to-day to observe the prisoner. One was Dr. Cecil MacCoy, who was present in the interests of the people, and Dr. Anna Martin Ralston, who was there for the defense. Dr. Ralston sat behind Miss Stone and Dr. MacCoy took a chair directly in front of her, so that by turning slightly he could see her. But if either of these experts expected to see Miss Stone's face no amount of craning would have accomplished it, for the prisoner sat with head bowed and face concealed.

Mrs. Marie Gormley Kinkaid, widow of the murdered lawyer, had herself under much better control to-day than on the first day of the trial.

Scaffold Built to Lasso Woman Fugitive in Treetop 18 Hours



THE RESCUE FROM TREETOP WIDE WORLD PHO.

Guards at St. Elizabeth's Hospital for the Insane at Washington, D. C., after building a scaffold 75 feet high, succeeded in getting a rope around Mrs. Anna Lymbaropolis's foot to prevent her from carrying out her threat to jump from the top of a tree, where she had taken refuge for 18 hours after her escape from the hospital. She had refused to come down even when her baby was placed under the tree, which projects over a deep ravine.

SENATE WILL PASS A BONUS MEASURE, SAYS M'CORMICK

(Continued From First Page.)

islation from being enacted, especially in this, a campaign year.

Senator McCormick gauges correctly the sentiment of the Senate if the Bonus Bill comes to a vote. For, as was proved in the House, the number who finally oppose the measure dwindles. There would seem to be a majority who would shelve the measure if they could do so without a record vote, but the Senators who are up for re-election this year are bound to pursue aggressive tactics and keep the bill before the Senate. Men like Senator McCumber, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and Medill McCormick, who are candidates for re-election, will not allow the measure to slumber, and it does not take a large group in the Senate to compel action of some kind. On the bill is voted upon, a majority is assured.

Whether a two-thirds vote can be mustered in the Senate to override a Presidential veto will depend upon the development of public sentiment after the passage of the bill and an expression from the President. So far as the House is concerned, it can be counted upon to pass the bill by a two-thirds vote if necessary. The vote of 303 in favor of the measure recently is a clear index of the strength of the Bonus Bill in the face of announced Presidential opposition.

The President is committed to a veto unless a sales tax is enacted as a revenue producer. If he does not veto it he must give the Treasury Secretary the go-ahead. But thus far he has given every indication that he shares Mr. Mellon's views.

The bonus seems to be the liveliest issue in Congress. It slumbers for a while and then boils up again.

Senator Reid McCormick's prediction is significant. It means action on the bill and probably passage by the Senate after the naval treaty, now pending, are ratified.

MINERS TO FIGHT CHECK-OFF ISSUE

Negotiations Continued Here Between Coal Union Leaders and Operators.

Miners will fight the check-off issue to a finish in negotiations with anthracite operators, which were continued this afternoon at the Union League Club, Thomas Kennedy, miners' leader, declared.

"Operators always have allowed the check-off for their end," Kennedy said. "They have checked off for rent, light and fuel from the miners' pay. But they have consistently refused the check-off for union dues. This year we are going to bring up this issue and fight it out."

The miners will present figures showing that the advance in their cost of living had been far beyond the increase in wages.

FATHER JOHN'S MEDICINE

Has had 65 years' success for colds and coughs. The greatest body builder—Adv.

TRIAL OF RICKARD TO BE RUSHED TO THE JURY TO-DAY

(Continued From First Page.)

the game in consideration of his statement that he reached the Polo Grounds after the game began. Mr. Rickard was sure it took more than half an hour to get from Madison Square Garden to his seat.

Even Justice Wasservogel had to smile at the rash ignorance of Mr. Rickard as to how the game was played. Mr. Pecora was scornfully emphatic because Mr. Rickard did not know what was meant by "kick-off," "penalty" or "period."

Mr. Rickard made it almost comically clear his idea of a football game was "a lot of boys trying to get a ball away from each other and going crazy when one boy made a long run."

"Why did you stay there three hours if you weren't interested?" asked Mr. Pecora.

"I was out in the air and I liked the noise and the crowd hollering," answered Mr. Rickard. "I was having a good time."

Mr. Pecora asked if it wasn't unusual for Mr. Rickard to spend an evening at the Garden when Mrs. Rickard was very ill.

"I don't think so," said Mr. Rickard, judicially.

On re-direct examination Steuer asked if Mr. Rickard in his mining enterprises had ever exploited them by making stock sales to the general public—mining securities—then letting the bottom drop out.

Mr. Rickard said he had always been the heaviest loser in all his ventures into mining and oil.

The Rickard Texas Oil Company was "going nicely" until the management at the wells let it run into the ground," Mr. Rickard said. "I went down there and gave my note for the indebtedness of the company."

"Were you under any obligation to do that?" asked Mr. Steuer, but Justice Wasservogel refused to allow the question.

Mr. Steuer asked if Mr. Rickard had ever heard himself accused of cheating at cards before Mr. Pecora asked yesterday if he had not been driven from Hot Springs for cheating.

"Never!" said Mr. Rickard, "never heard such a thing said of me in my life."

Mr. Rickard in the same way denied knowing anything on which Mr. Pecora's questions as to misconduct with girls in Nevada was based. He never heard the name "George Lewis" in Nevada or anywhere else, except that his mother always addressed him as "George Lewis."

This was to answer a charge that he had insulted a girl employed by a George Lewis in Roshville, Nev.

Justice Wasservogel asked when Mr. Rickard first saw Nellie Gasko. The defendant said he saw her very often after August about the Garden, but did not know her name until he saw it under her picture in the newspaper.

The defense closed.

Mr. Pecora called Detective George F. McGinnis, who told of the visit of detectives, agents of the Children's Society, and Alice Hess and Anna Buck, girls who had made accusations against Rickard. Mr. Steuer's protest against admitting this testimony was all overruled.

Both sides rested.

MRS. LYDIG'S NAME HEARD OFTEN IN MRS. STOKES'S SUIT

Plaintiff Believed Former Wife Would Get Husband's Money, She Says.

Mrs. Helen Elwood Stokes again was on the stand to-day at the resumption of her suit against her aged millionaire husband, W. E. D. Stokes, for the restoration of her dower rights to some forty-nine pieces of property in New York, valued at approximately \$4,000,000.

A number of letters written by Stokes to her mother and father were read, but the former Denver society belle failed to recall specific incidents mentioned and Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the plaintiff, expressed some doubts as to whether the letters had been mailed.

The name of Mrs. Philip Lydig, New York society woman and former wife of Stokes, was mentioned frequently. It was brought out in one of the letters that Mrs. Stokes thought Mrs. Lydig would get all of her husband's money, and that she had heard Mrs. Lydig was going to purchase a yacht and had all of the money she wanted in the bank.

Mrs. Lydig will take the stand on Monday if her health permits.

When the name of the late S. Montgomery Roosevelt, well known artist, who painted Mrs. Stokes's portrait, was brought into the case through one of Stokes's letters, Mrs. Stokes declared emphatically that it was untrue that Roosevelt had given her a dinner party at White Sulphur Springs, Va. She said she did not know the artist very well and only had come to his studio to pose for her painting, which she added, was exhibited on Fifth Avenue.

Justice Cohan was compelled to rebuke Mrs. Stokes for not confining her answers to the questions put to her by I. Gainsburg, counsel for Stokes.

"Helen had one thought uppermost in her mind—money, money, money," wrote Stokes in a letter to her father. "She wants money from me while I am alive and money after I am dead."

"I want to save her from herself—her worst enemy," Stokes wrote to her mother, Mrs. Arthur Miller of Denver.

In another letter to Mrs. Miller, Stokes objected to his wife's continual association with Mrs. Phil Kearney, who he termed the wife of an ex-professional skater. He complained bitterly of her conduct and intimated that he thought her mentality was affected.

Checks were introduced in evidence purporting to show that Stokes paid bills for maintenance and clothing for his wife and children totalling nearly \$19,000 in 1916 and more than \$12,000 in 1917. During a part of this period, it was shown, Mrs. Stokes refused to live in her apartment at the Ansonia Hotel, once her husband's home, but lived instead in a suite at the Vanderbilt, costing \$1,000 a month.

Mr. Untermyer introduced a letter written by Mrs. Stokes to her mother under date of Oct. 1, 1911, a few months after her marriage, in which she expressed worry about two papers, "Balance and for Will."

Mr. Untermyer considered the massive bit of evidence yet introduced in substantiating his claim that Mrs. Stokes unknowingly and under duress and fraud signed away her rights of dower.

"When I asked him what the paper was," Mrs. Stokes wrote, "he swore and tore around and I thought why, of course, I should sign it, so I put my name to it—just for peace and never thought of being suspicious."

Later when she asked her husband and his attorney, A. H. Gleason, for more information about the document, she said in her letter, "they acted queer and my husband became angry and talked dreadfully and I felt I would rather do anything than to hear that talk, so I never asked again."

Mr. Untermyer aroused the ire of Stokes's counsel when he declared the aged millionaire was "crazy as a loon."

To support this claim, he read a letter which he says Stokes wrote to Mrs. Lydig a few months ago. A portion of it follows:

"My dear Rita:

"It is with regret I read in the newspapers the decision of the bishop. You know there is one thing, I hear you no unkind feeling for having divorced me. It was your right. But you know, on the other hand, you can rely on me as a true friend."

"We have evidence that your husband has been intimate with my wife, Helen. They met in Jack de Saull's apartment at 57th Street and Fifth Avenue."

Mrs. Stokes said she never knew Mr. Lydig.

SAYS FLORIST PROFITEER.

OMAHA, Neb., March 28.—Mrs. Max A. Hostetter, President of the Nebraska Auxiliary of the International Association for Mothers' Day, has issued a statement in which she said that the association asks that no flowers be worn on Mothers' day, the second Sunday in May, because of alleged profiteering.

An authority says, "It's an excellent custom to finish dinner with a bite of cheese." It's still better to build your dinner around it—Especially if it's

New, Coated, Sanitary Wrapper

ANCRE

With the Genuine Roquefort Flavor

CHEESE

Made by SHARPLESS, Phila.

6.00

6.00

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NO AUTO SPEED GOVERNORS YET, SAY ALDERMEN

File Ordinance Which Would Regulate Motor Trucks and Taxicabs.

The Public Thoroughfares Committee of the Board of Aldermen recommended to-day the filing of an ordinance which aimed to regulate or limit the speed of auto trucks and taxicabs by compelling their owners to install governors. This mechanism would enable a car owner to lock the speed of a car at ten or fifteen miles an hour and prevent a reckless chauffeur from speeding.

All the big trucking interests were against governors on autos. Their main objection was that if governors limiting speed of auto trucks were installed on all business cars in this city, they would not be able to make fast runs to distant points, like Boston, Philadelphia, Trenton and Baltimore.

According to information furnished by the committee on the number of accidents of all classes in this city during the year 1921, 7,300 were caused by private autos, 3,690 by auto trucks and only 1,200 by taxicabs. Other statistics prepared elsewhere are to the effect that most of the killings by automobiles in this city can be traced directly to motor trucks. The ordinance ordered filed was introduced by Peter J. McGuinness of Greenpoint. It was McGuinness who introduced the ordinance prohibiting women smoking in public places.

First Deputy Police Commissioner Leach, who spoke at a public hearing on the ordinance, declared that the Police Department was in favor of any mechanical device which would check the speed of cars.

In its report the Public Thoroughfares Committee states it does not believe speed regulation should be confined to one or two classes of motor vehicles. Although there are thirty-five different types of governors manufactured, the committee report further says, "Your committee is unable to find any law compelling installation in any State."

"There is no question," the committee admits, "but that vehicle speed governors are good in principle, but no type has been developed yet which cannot be tampered with."

Attention is called to the fact that a special traffic committee of the Board is now framing an anti-speed ordinance and will make a report before May 15.

LENIN TELLS REDS THEY MUST GET TO WORK

Time to Quit Dreaming and Become Paragons of Industry.

MOSCOW, March 28.—Premier Lenin, discounting recent reports of his illness, appeared yesterday before a secret meeting of the All-Russian Communist Congress and spoke two hours, according to to-day's accounts of the meeting, which was held in the Kremlin Palace.

The Soviet Premier made many sarcastic and witty remarks. While appealing to the Communists to cease work. Otherwise, he declared, the Communists could not hold their own in the impending struggle with the capitalists for control of Russia.

"You must be paragons of industry," he declared.

BID ON LAWRENCE STREET STATION.

The Transit Commission to-day received bids for reconstruction of the Lawrence Street station in the B. R. T. in Brooklyn. The job was held up during the war because of high prices and the bids to-day indicate a saving of more than \$150,000. The lowest bid previously received was \$53,385. The lowest to-day was that of F. L. Cranford for \$42,000.

A complete store for Women

Oliver A. Olson

Broadway at 79th Street

Subway and Cross Line Bus Stations at Door

Wraps and Capes 25.00 to 95.00

Sport Dresses 15.00 to 69.75

Sport Coats 19.75 to 45.00

Sport Skirts 6.75 to 19.75

Afternoon Frocks 25.00 to 85.00

Dinner Gowns 35.00 to 95.00

Hats 3.50 to 32.50

McCallum Hosiery 1.95 to 7.50

Perrin, Jovain, Vallier Kid Gloves 1.50 to 8.00

Fownes, Kayser Fabric Gloves 1.00 to 1.75

39.75

This fetching wrap of Shorheen has smart standing collar and wide sleeves. Comes in Mohawk shade and is lined with peau de cygne.

39.75

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HARDING MAY PULL UPTON NOMINATION BACK FROM SENATE

Appointment, Hanging Fire Five Months, Shows Woman's Power in Politics.

(Special Dispatch to The Evening World.) WASHINGTON, March 28.—President Harding may withdraw the nomination of George W. Upton